

3 Privacy and anonymity: Untraceable RFID tags via insubvertible encryption



◆ Giuseppe Ateniese, Jan Camenisch, Breno de Medeiros

◆ November 2005 **Proceedings of the 12th ACM conference on Computer and communications security CCS '05**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(238.38 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

We introduce a new cryptographic primitive, called *insubvertible encryption*, that produces ciphertexts which can be randomized without the need of any key material. Unlike plain universal re-encryption schemes, insubvertible encryption prevents against adversarial exploitation of hidden channels, by including certificates proving that the ciphertext can only be decrypted by authorized parties. The scheme can be applied to RFID tags, providing strong protection against tracing. This enables ...

Keywords: RFID privacy, bilinear maps, universal re-encryption

4 Data security for Web-based CAD



◆ Scott Hauck, Stephen Knol

◆ May 1998 **Proceedings of the 35th annual conference on Design automation**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(198.79 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

[Publisher Site](#)

Internet-based computing has significant potential for improving most high-performance computing, including VLSI CAD. In this paper we consider the ramifications of the Internet on electronics design, and develop two models for Web-based CAD. We also investigate the security of these systems, and propose methods for protection against threats both from unrelated users, as well as from the CAD tools and tool developers themselves. These techniques provide methods for hiding unnecessary infor ...

Keywords: Internet, Web-based CAD, data security, encryption

5 Rigorous time/space tradeoffs for inverting functions



◆ Amos Fiat, Moni Naor

◆ January 1991 **Proceedings of the twenty-third annual ACM symposium on Theory of computing**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(620.73 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

6 Verifiable encryption of digital signatures and applications



◆ Giuseppe Ateniese

◆ February 2004 **ACM Transactions on Information and System Security (TISSEC)**, Volume 7 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(258.12 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

This paper presents a new simple schemes for verifiable encryption of digital signatures. We make use of a trusted third party (TTP) but in an *optimistic* sense, that is, the TTP takes part in the protocol only if one user cheats or simply crashes. Our schemes can be used as primitives to build efficient fair exchange and certified e-mail protocols.

Keywords: Certified e-mail, contract signing, digital signatures, fair exchange, proof of knowledge, public-key cryptography

7 A reliable multicast framework for light-weight sessions and application level framing 

Sally Floyd, Van Jacobson, Ching-Gung Liu, Steven McCanne, Lixia Zhang

December 1997 **IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking (TON)**, Volume 5 Issue 6

Publisher: IEEE Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(310.74 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

Keywords: Internetworking, computer network performance, computer networks

8 Efficient verifiable encryption (and fair exchange) of digital signatures 

◆ Giuseppe Ateniese

◆ November 1999 **Proceedings of the 6th ACM conference on Computer and communications security**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(781.40 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

A fair exchange protocol allows two users to exchange items so that either each user gets the other's item or neither user does. In [2], verifiable encryption is introduced as a primitive that can be used to build extremely efficient fair exchange protocols where the items exchanged represent digital signatures. Such protocols may be used to digitally sign contracts. This paper presents new simple schemes for verifiable encryption of digital signatures. We make us ...

Keywords: contract signing problem, digital signatures, fair exchange, proof of knowledge, public-key cryptography, verifiable encryption

9 Supporting cryptographic technology: Broadcast encryption with short keys and transmissions 

◆ Nuttapong Attrapadung, Kazukuni Kobara

◆ October 2003 **Proceedings of the 3rd ACM workshop on Digital rights management DRM '03**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(269.23 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Broadcast Encryption allows a broadcaster to broadcast an encrypted message so that only a dynamically changing designated group of users can decrypt it. The stateless setting considers the case where the private key at each user is never updated. A central open problem in this area is to design a stateless scheme where both the size of transmission header which encapsulates the session key and the size of private key at each user are small and *independent* of the number of users (all/priv ...)

Keywords: broadcast encryption, constant transmission rate, copyright protection, one-way accumulators, revocation scheme

10 Cryptographic tools: ID-based encryption for complex hierarchies with applications to forward security and broadcast encryption 

◆ Danfeng Yao, Nelly Fazio, Yevgeniy Dodis, Anna Lysyanskaya

◆ October 2004 **Proceedings of the 11th ACM conference on Computer and**

communications security

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(220.00 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

A forward-secure encryption scheme protects secret keys from exposure by evolving the keys with time. Forward security has several unique requirements in hierarchical identity-based encryption (HIBE) scheme: (1) users join dynamically; (2) encryption is joining-time-oblivious; (3) users evolve secret keys autonomously.

We present a scalable forward-secure HIBE (fs-HIBE) scheme satisfying the above properties. We also show how our fs-HIBE scheme can be used to construct a forward-secure ...

Keywords: ID-Based encryption, broadcast encryption, forward security

11 Cryptographic tools: Versatile padding schemes for joint signature and encryption

 Yevgeniy Dodis, Michael J. Freedman, Stanislaw Jarecki, Shabsi Walfish

October 2004 **Proceedings of the 11th ACM conference on Computer and communications security**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(203.91 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

We propose several highly-practical and optimized constructions for joint signature and encryption primitives often referred to as <i>signcryption</i>. All our signcryption schemes, built directly from trapdoor permutations such as RSA, share features such as simplicity, efficiency, generality, near-optimal exact security, flexible and ad-hoc key management, key reuse for sending/receiving data, optimally-low message expansion, "backward" use for plain signature/encryption, long messa ...

Keywords: extractable commitments, feistel transform, joint signature and encryption, signcryption, universal padding schemes .

12 Quantum "encryption" (student paper panel)

 Mark V. Hurwitz

April 2000 **Proceedings of the tenth conference on Computers, freedom and privacy: challenging the assumptions**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(107.79 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

13 Methods for encrypting and decrypting MPEG video data efficiently

 Lei Tang

February 1997 **Proceedings of the fourth ACM international conference on Multimedia**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(1.45 MB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Keywords: MPEG codec, compression, multimedia commerce, multimedia encryption, multimedia security

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A database encryption system with subkeys

George I. Davida, David L. Wells, John B. Kam

June 1981 **ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS)**, Volume 6 Issue 2

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(1.16 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

A new cryptosystem that is suitable for database encryption is presented. The system has the important property of having subkeys that allow the encryption and decryption of fields within a record. The system is based on the Chinese Remainder Theorem.

Keywords: data security, databases, decryption, encryption, subkeys

15 Complete characterization of security notions for probabilistic private-key encryption 

Jonathan Katz, Moti Yung

May 2000 **Proceedings of the thirty-second annual ACM symposium on Theory of computing**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(973.62 KB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

16 Design of secure cryptography against the threat of power-attacks in DSP-embedded processors 

Catherine H. Gebotys

February 2004 **ACM Transactions on Embedded Computing Systems (TECS)**, Volume 3 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(214.56 KB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Embedded wireless devices require secure high-performance cryptography in addition to low-cost and low-energy dissipation. This paper presents for the first time a design methodology for security on a VLIW complex DSP-embedded processor core. Elliptic curve cryptography is used to demonstrate the design for security methodology. Results are verified with real dynamic power measurements and show that compared to previous research a 79% improvement in performance is achieved. Modification o ...

Keywords: VLIW

17 A public-key cryptosystem with worst-case/average-case equivalence 

Miklós Ajtai, Cynthia Dwork

May 1997 **Proceedings of the twenty-ninth annual ACM symposium on Theory of computing**

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  pdf(1.53 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

18 Encrypt your root filesystem 

Mike Petullo

January 2005 **Linux Journal**, Volume 2005 Issue 129

Publisher: Specialized Systems Consultants, Inc.

Full text available:  html(24.01 KB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [index terms](#)

Get high-grade security for all your data even when you can't lock up the hardware.

19 Number-theoretic constructions of efficient pseudo-random functions 

◆ Moni Naor, Omer Reingold

◆ March 2004 **Journal of the ACM (JACM)**, Volume 51 Issue 2

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available:  [pdf\(210.38 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

We describe efficient constructions for various cryptographic primitives in private-key as well as public-key cryptography. Our main results are two new constructions of pseudo-random functions. We prove the pseudo-randomness of one construction under the assumption that *factoring* (Blum integers) is hard while the other construction is pseudo-random if the *decisional version of the Diffie--Hellman* assumption holds. Computing the value of our functions at any given point involves tw ...

Keywords: Pseudo-random functions, constant-depth threshold circuits, decision Diffie--Hellman, factoring, learning theory, natural proofs

20 Low power scalable encryption for wireless systems 

James Goodman, Anantha P. Chandrakasan

January 1998 **Wireless Networks**, Volume 4 Issue 1

Publisher: Kluwer Academic Publishers

Full text available:  [pdf\(7.39 MB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Secure transmission of multimedia information (e.g., voice, video, data, etc.) is critical in many wireless network applications. Wireless transmission imposes constraints not found in typical wired systems such as low power consumption, tolerance to high bit error rates, and scalability. A variety of low power techniques have been developed to reduce the power of several encryption algorithms. One key idea involves exploiting the variation in computation requirements to dynamically vary th ...

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